# The Virginia Gazette and Alexandria Advertiſer.

OH! THOU, BY WHOSE ALMIGHTY NOD THE SCALE
OF EMPIRE RISES, OR, ALTERNATE, FALLS,
SEND FORTH THE SAVING VIRTUES ROUND THIS LAND!

[Vol. III.] [12s. per An.] THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1791. [4d. ſingle.] [No. 106.]



## Public Sale.

On SATURDAY next will be expoſed for Sale, at the Vendue Store,
A VARIETY OF
*Wet & Dry Goods.*
JAMES WILSON, V.M.
Alexandria, Auguſt 4, 1791.
N. B. The Vendue Store will be kept conſtantly open, and well attended, for the reception of all kinds of Goods, and Commiſſion Buſines. J. W.

## *Teneriffe Wines*
FOR SALE BY
## *Forreſt & Seton,*
Juſt received via New-York, which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable Terms.
Alexandria, June 1, 1791. 97—t. f.

## Jeſſe Taylor
HATH ON HAND
A pretty general Aſſortment of
DRY GOODS and CUTLERY,
Which he will ſell on the low-eſt Terms, for Caſh or Country Produce, or on a ſhort Credit to punctual Men.
ALSO,
A few Cheſts of the beſt
HYSON TEA,
Which he ſells remarkably cheap by the Cheſt or Pound, for Caſh only.
Alexandria, June 9, 1791. 98—t. f.

## *Alexandria Rum*
FOR SALE.

The Subſcribers, who occupy the Diſtillery, have on hand a large Stock of RUM—and, as their conſtant Attention will be directed towards the Proſecution of the Buſineſs, they expect, in future, to keep fully ſupplied.
They have alſo for Sale,
SUGAR in Tierces and Barrels,
COFFEE of the firſt Quality, in do. do.
PORK in Barrels,
RICE in Tierces.
JOHN DONNELL & CO.
Alexandria, May 12, 1791. 94—t. f.


*George-Town, June 30, 1791.*

THE Preſident having approved the ſites for the Public Buildings to be erected, in purſuance of the act of Congreſs for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of the government of the United States, the Commiſſioners appointed in virtue of that act, will meet at George-Town, on Monday the ſeventeenth day of October next, and proceed to ſell at vendue, a number of LOTS in the beſt ſituations in the Federal City.—A depoſit of eight per cent. will be required; the reſidue to be ſecured on bonds, with ſecurity, payable in three equal yearly payments.—The further terms will be made known at the ſale.

T. JOHNSON,
D. STEWART,
D. CARROLL, } Commiſſioners.

☞ The Printers throughout the United States, are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers.

THE Public are informed that the ſale of the Eſtate of *John Muir* deceaſed, which was to have been the 10th day of *Auguſt* next, is poſtponed to a future day, of which notice will be given.

G. DENEALE.

*Alexandria, July 27, 1791.* 105—2w.

☞ ALL Perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of Mr. *George Hutcheſon*, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, properly authenticated, that the balances may be aſcertained, and arrangements made for payment. All thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment to

JOSEPH W. HARRISON, *Adm'r.*
*Indian-Town, Charles County, Maryland. July 10, 1791.* 105—3w.


## CASH
Given by *John Murray* and *Co.* for
*Public Paper.*
Alexandria, July 7, 1791. t. f.

☞ CASH given at the Printing Office for old Seines, and old white Rope, belonging to Seines, after they are worn out, and unfit for fiſhing.


*To the PRINTER.*

ON reading in one of your late Papers the miraculous effects which had been produced by a *Tranſfuſion of Blood*, I was led into a train of reflections on the ſubject, and, ſuffering my imagination to take the lead, I was ruminating on the conſequences that ſuch a plan, if practicable, might produce, and conſidering how far the diſcovery would be uſeful to ſociety and deſerving of encouragement.

I believe it may be conſidered as a fact, that the operation of *Tranſfuſion* has been performed; and that it has occaſioned ſuch *phyſical* conſequences as might have been expected, and as might be reaſonably accounted for.—Thus, we are told that the animals who undergo it, appear nearly deprived of life when the quantity of *blood* to be *tranſfuſed* is drawn off, and that, by it's reſtoration, they are in a ſhort time revived, and enabled to perform their ordinary functions.

*The blood* is in Scripture emphatically called *the ſoul* of the animal; and it is certain that our exiſtence, as it depends on it's circulation, muſt in a great meaſure depend on it's quality and conſiſtence. The *circulation of the blood*, it ſeems, was but imperfectly underſtood by the antients, and even at this time, there are many points that muſt reſt on conjecture. It is carried on in a circle to which we can find no beginning; and it is therefore probable that in treating of it, the *cauſe* and *effect* may be frequently confounded. Hence we obſerve that by ſome, not only the motion, but the conſiſtence, the coheſion, and the globular figure of the *blood*, are attributed to the force and action of the veſſels; while by others the veſſels themſelves are ſuppoſed to derive their ſpring and power from the *blood* circulating through them: and a number of different theories have been adopted on theſe principles. We know that one great component part of the *blood* is the chyle, ſeparated from the food, and conveyed to the heart, from whence it again iſſues, and in it's paſſage through the lungs is acted on by the air, which is thought to occaſion it's colour and the globular form of it's particles; but there are many other parts which muſt have a conſiderable ſhare in determining it's nature and properties. Among theſe, the *animal ſpirits*, or the operations of the nervous ſyſtem, are perhaps the leaſt underſtood; and until our knowledge on that head is increaſed, we ſhall be unable to account for the immediate impulſe that is communicated to the moſt remote extremes of our ſyſtem by the ideas of the mind, formed into what we denominate *the will*; and for many others of the moſt curious operations of nature. That the circulation is variouſly affected by theſe cauſes, no man can doubt. The act of *bluſhing*, and many others, in which the circulation is increaſed, muſt convince us that the effect is produced as quick as thought; whether by the action of the ſpirits, as a liquid, or by the nerves mechanically, as cords, has been long the ſubject of controverſy.

It will ſuit me beſt at preſent to adopt the former hypotheſis, and to conclude—firſt, that the quality of the blood muſt have a conſiderable effect upon the veſſels that contain it, and therefore upon the whole conſtitution, and that the quality and nature of the blood are determined by the ſupplies from the animal ſpirits; from which it will appear that a good *head-piece* is of more extenſive utility than it has hitherto been thought to be, as contributing to the health of the poſſeſſor, as well as benefiting him in reſpect of mental acquiſitions.

When we conſider *blood* in this important light, we ſhall be able to account for the value that has been ſet upon it by thoſe families who could boaſt of a *noble* ſtream running pure and uncorrupted through the viens of their anceſtors for many centuries, and their averſion to it's being mixed (unleſs on urgent occaſions) with the vulgar and Plebeian kind. We ſhall no longer wonder at the Kings of Scotland and the *noble* families in many other parts of Europe, having preferred this to all other advantages, and having guarded it with ſuch a jealous attention: And though of late years *family pride* has been getting out of faſhion, it has been well obſerved by thoſe who ſtill poſſeſſed it, that we ought to take at leaſt as much care of our own breed, as that of horſes, dogs and other animals. Amongſt us thoſe horſes are emphatically called *blooded* who have preſerved that noble fluid uncontaminated by any croſſing of the ſtrain, which, as it is ſometimes unavoidable, and ſometimes done through choice, is pointed out, by deſcribing the animal as poſſeſſed of ſeven-eighths, fifteen-ſixteenths, or whatever the quantity may be, of the right ſort. Hounds, pointers, game-cocks are conſidered in the ſame manner, and may, by *proper connections*, be meliorated or depreciated in their breed, at the pleaſure of the owner. There is no doubt that diverſity of ſpecies and character is produced by theſe means in the human race, or (to ſpeak more to my preſent purpoſe) by a mixture of *blood*; and it is proper that it ſhould be ſo, as tending to put mankind more on a level. Theſe mixtures (or rather their conſequences) muſt be curious to a contemplative mind, and are deſcribed in a very lively manner by Lady Montague in one of her Letters:

"I live in a place, (ſays the Lady) that very well repreſents the Tower of Babel. In Pera they ſpeak *Turkiſh*, *Greek*, *Hebrew*, *Armenian*, *Arabic*, *Perſian*, *Ruſſian*, *Sclavonian*, *Walachian*, *German*, *Dutch*, *French*, *Engliſh*, *Italian*, *Hungarian*; and, what is worſe, there are ten of thoſe languages ſpoken in my own family. My grooms are *Arabs*, my footmen *French*, *Engliſh* and *Germans*; my nurſe an *Armenian*, my houſe-maids *Ruſſians*; half a dozen other ſervants *Greeks*; my Steward an *Italian*; my Janizaries *Turks*; ſo that I live in the perpetual hearing of this medley of ſounds, which produces a very extraordinary effect upon the people who are born here; for they learn all theſe languages at the ſame time, and without knowing any of them well enough to write or read in it. There are very few men, women, or even children here, who have not the ſame compaſs of words in five or ſix of them.—I know, myſelf, ſeveral infants of three or four years old, who ſpeak *Italian*, *French*, *Greek*, *Turkiſh* and *Ruſſian*, &c."

Theſe mixtures are the more neceſſary, if we credit a poſition that is generally admitted to be true—That it is the tendency of every ſpecies, if confined in theſe reſpects, to degenerate; and the Jews are given as an inſtance of it. It may be true as to them, but we are to ſuppoſe that the reverſe obtains as to *noble blood*, which, though it can hardly be made better, cannot grow worſe without ſome alloy of a baſer kind. If then there is this difference in *blood*, and *good blood* is ſo far preferable to *bad*, with what propriety can we condemn the cautious pride of our anceſtors, or how can we approve the levelling principles of the Americans and their abettor, Mr. Paine, who are bent on deſtroying the noble craſis of our *blood*, and, by reducing it to an undiſtinguiſhable maſs, would leave no choice but in quantity? It has formerly been great matter of apprehenſion to your *blooded* heroes when going to battle, that their *noble blood* might be mixed with that of the common rabble. What then muſt be their feelings when they ſee them, during their lives, confounded and mixed together, if not in fact, at leaſt in opinion, ſo as to leave them with the world at large of equal eſtimation!

But, though I cannot approve theſe new-fangled doctrines, it would give me pain to condemn my countrymen; and I ſhall therefore endeavour to excuſe their conduct by accounting for it in this manner:

The Americans, who are certainly increaſing very rapidly in knowledge, muſt have concluded, from the late diſcoveries in Europe, that *tranſfuſion* would ſoon be brought to perfection, and into general practice; and, foreſeeing the ſuperiority of that mode, and the facility with which it's objects might be obtained, they have begun thus early to withdraw their minds and affections from the other, previous to it's total abolition. For my own part, I ſhall exult in the ſucceſs of my countrymen, if they ſhould be able to excel the Europeans, by improving on their inventions; and, although a few years may poſſibly elapſe before the thing is compleated, and the ſituation of our finances prevents our great men from holding forth thoſe lucrative incentives to enquiry which are ſo abundant in Europe for the proſecution of voyages, and diſcoveries in the different branches of ſcience, yet, Sir, I feel ſo ſtrong a preſentiment of the practicability and uſefulneſs of *tranſfuſion*, that I muſt beg your permiſſion to anticipate ſome of the happy effects that will inevitably flow from it; and if theſe flattering ideas and expectations ſhould never be realized, they will at leaſt ſtand as a monument of my good wiſhes for the preſent and future generations.——I aſk but a few *data* to go upon. Firſt—That the diſpoſition, talents, &c. as well as the bodily health and vigour of the man or animal, depend on the quantity, nature, and quality of the blood, which (if you reflect on the great part that the nerves, proceeding from the brain, have in making it) muſt be readily granted—That the formation, diſpoſition and talents of the offſpring muſt ariſe from the nature, &c. of the blood of the parents, and that the *blood* being the efficient cauſe of all theſe happy effects, if we have it in our bodies, it is no matter how it gets there (as many prudent people think about money in their pockets)—With the aid of a Phyſician I could eſtabliſh my third poſition beyond the reach of controverſy. If we conſider the effects of inoculation, the changes that are made in our conſtitutions by inſenſible perſpiration, and the various diſorders and remedies that are inhaled with the air, we muſt be convinced that they act equally on the *blood* without any material diſtinction ariſing from the manner of their getting in. I ſhall then have no difficulty in demonſtrating that it will be much more eligible in every reſpect for a man to obtain by *tranſfuſion* ſuch a quantity of *blood* as he may want, to get it of ſuch a quality as will ſuit his particular purpoſes, whether bodily or mental, and to traffic away and diſpoſe of ſuch parts of his own as may be inconvenient or ſuperfluous. To illuſtrate it by a mercantile figure: This mode will have every advantage of a ready market, where every commodity can be procured, of a good quality, in a ſufficient quantity, at a reaſonable price, with an immediate delivery and in a ſituation to be applied to preſent uſe; in preference to one where the quality is bad, the quantity ſmall or uncertain, the price exorbitant, the paſſage and delivery precarious, and the goods at laſt unfit for uſe, and yielding no profit. To be more particular: An induſtrious man has acquired a large fortune, and (as it frequently happens in Europe) wants nothing but a daſh of *noble blood* in his veins—what is to be done?—His uſual method has been, to make an alliance, or, in other words, to ſell his daughter to ſome man of *noble blood*, with the proſpect, not of bettering himſelf, (for there was then no way of effecting that) but of giving his poſterity a chance for better *blood* than he could otherwiſe tranſmit them—But how great were the inconveniencies, and how tedious was the proceſs!—Admitting the value of the acquiſition, the price might be too high, the daughter might be ſubject to contempt, to diſeaſe or beggary, while the advantages would be remote and uncertain—and, reflecting on the chimerical proceſs of nature in the tranſmutation, we ſhould find the accompliſhment of his wiſhes diſtant indeed. Whereas, by tranſfuſing a ſufficient quantity of *good blood* into his own veſſels, he might hand it down to his poſterity at once; and not cringe to the Nobility for the honour of their alliance.

It would be tedious to enumerate the different ſituations in which *noble blood* has been ſought after, and the ſlow and circuitous methods which have been adopted for obtaining it. My intention is to demonſtrate the preference that ought to be given to tranſfuſion, and the various purpoſes of utility, convenience and pleaſure to which it may be applied. This traffic will open a new door to adventurers; and, as every man will trade upon his own bottom, and carry his merchandiſe about him, there will be no danger of monopolies or excluſive aſſociations. It will be founded on the true principles of commerce, being a barter or exchange to the benefit of both parties, without any abſolute neceſſity of an intervening medium. It will be a commerce, like Shakeſpeare's deſcription of mercy—"bleſſing him that gives, and him that takes;" and the inſtantaneous perception and enjoyment of the advantages ariſing from the exchange muſt be a ſource of the higheſt felicity. A man who, on looking back to his anceſtors, or the country from whence he came, is deſirous of parting with the *blood* that he has derived from them, will have an opportunity of accommodating himſelf agreeably to his wiſhes, either by barter or ſale (for money will find it's way here as in all other commercial dealings). *Noble blood* will then get to it's ſtandard value—as much as it will bring; and the owner may then find it an *intrinſic* good inſtead of an *ideal* one.

I foreſee that there may be ſome difficulty in aſcertaining the quantity on hand before the market is open, in order to prevent counterfeits and impoſitions—becauſe a man cannot part with his *good blood* and keep it too—The reſpective quantities muſt remain as they are, tho' indeed there is one way to make it all *good*. It is by drawing off from thoſe whoſe *blood* is of the *loweſt* kind as far as they can bear it, and *ſtall-feeding* the *Nobility* in order to increaſe the quantity and to furniſh a ſupply of the beſt. But, as there is ſome appearance of cruelty in this mode, and as it might put a ſtop to the trade, I forbear to recommend it. All men ſhould not be equally well ſupplied. It is by our mutual wants that the band of ſociety is kept up. But, with regard to the impoſitions that I mentioned, as this may probably become a public concern, and attract the notice of government, there is no doubt but what proper offices will be eſtabliſhed in the different ſtates to attend to it, and there will be no want of perſons to fill them. An odium indeed may be caſt upon them at firſt by ſaying that they live upon the *blood* of the people; but they may get over that by replying that, what they do literally has been figuratively done, and will continue to be ſo, by moſt officers of government. The advantages that I have hitherto mentioned are ſmall in compariſon with what are to follow.

As I have premiſed that the *blood* affects the *diſpoſition*, *talents*, &c. it will readily occur that very extenſive dealings will take place on that ſcore—If any man is ſo candid as to be diſſatisfied with his temper or his mental faculties, he may curb the one, and amend the other, with the greateſt readineſs and facility.

The old method of ſubduing bad tempers by correction, and beating in knowledge in a retrogade direction (the very reverſe of the right one) will then be expoſed.—We find

that Sterne, (who certainly underſtood human nature very well) was fully apprized of this agreement and correſpondence between the *blood* and the mental affections—"If, ſays he, it is the ſame *blood* which comes from the heart, which deſcends to the extremes (touching her wriſt) I am ſure you muſt have one of the beſt pulſes in the world"—The coward may, at a ſmall expenſe, make himſelf brave; the ſpendthift, by purchaſing *a farthing's worth* of the *blood* of a miſer, may ſave the remnant of his property; and a fool may learn to buy wiſdom, by this happy invention.

With regard to the younger part of the female ſex, ſome of them may find an advantage in the *tranſfuſion* from a ſober matron, or the more corrected *blood* of a Methodiſt preacher.

I have heard of *ſhort roads to knowledge* held out as the titles of books, which only treated of particular ſciences.—But how much ſhorter muſt this mode be, by which the mind is at once qualified to graſp at the moſt unbounded attainments! And by which, at leaſt, every man may acquire that portion of abilities which will be beſt adapted to his ſituation in life!

I feel myſelf in ſome meaſure loſt here by reflecting on the train of conſequences that may enſue—There is a kind of circle—To begin with knowledge—a man who has any, will know that he wants more—that will lead him to get money wherewith to purchaſe it—when he gets more knowledge, he will (eſpecially if it be profeſſional) make more money from it, and may go on ſo till he gets his ſkin full of knowledge, and his cheſts full of money, and have more of either than he will be able to make uſe of.

But we ſhall ſoon get out of this difficulty—I ſhall not detain you to tell how he may get rid of his money—and for his knowledge, (or at leaſt his faculty of acquiring it) it may go out the ſame way that it got in; and if he is of a benevolent turn of mind, he will take pleaſure in diſpenſing what will be more valuable than riches.—This mode of contributing to the education of young perſons, will be infinitely leſs irkſome than the one now practiſed; and we may therefore hope to ſee the profeſſion conſidered in a more reſpectable point of view than it now is. But to return—If men will, after this invention is perfected, content themſelves with the acquiſition of a reaſonable quantity of *blood* of the kinds that will beſt anſwer their various purpoſes and callings, what aſtoniſhing advantages may be derived to themſelves and to the public! To inſtance—a jackaſs of a fellow, who has the impudence to puſh himſelf into the legiſlature, and management enough to perſuade the unthinking populace to vote for him, may, by a proper *tranſfuſion*, get upon his feet when the public buſineſs is going on, and make as much noiſe (and more to the purpoſe) as he does at the time of his election. The buſineſs in our ſtate legiſlatures will certainly be carried on in a better manner, and it is poſſible that even members of Congreſs may find their faculties brightened by this invention, and lay out a part of their allowance to advantage in *tranſfuſion*. They may then give ſome aid themſelves to the prayers which (with a ſingular degree of political accuracy) are, ſince the reviſion of the prayer-book, offered up for perſons veſted with authority *legiſlative*, *executive* and *judicial*.

A man who is about to engage in a duel, may very properly prepare himſelf with *blood* ſuitable for the occaſion, and finiſh the buſineſs in a decent manner; while another, who finds himſelf too quarreliſome, may barter a ſmall quantity with one of a timid diſpoſition, or ſtrike up a bargain with a Quaker, by which he may become a peaceable member of ſociety. In caſe of an invaſion, the militia may be ſupplied at the charge of the public, with a ſufficient quantity of *fighting blood*; and, if it cannot otherwiſe be had, a few drops *(all that they have left)* may be procured from the *old ſoldiers*, though it is probable they will deal only for ready money, having been cheated out of the price of it by the public on the laſt application. This, however, will only happen in the caſe of a juſt and neceſſary war; for, although to the agents, contractors, hangers-on, followers and gleaners of a war, it may be a deſirable thing, yet to the humane and conſiderate part of mankind, the ſyſtem of tranſfuſion will appear worthy of the higheſt attention, when it is found to have a tendency to preſerve the peace and ſafety of the world, and to put a ſtop to the wanton and oppreſſive wars by which the blood of the people has ſo frequently been ſpilled.

I might fill a volume in deſcribing the various wants that may be ſupplied, and the great advantages that will accrue to the public in all it's departments, and to individuals in private and domeſtic life, by a commerce and tranſfuſion of this kind.

A miſerly fellow who is obliged to give ſomething like a feaſt, may purchaſe an ounce or two of liberal *blood* to carry him properly through with it—A modeſt man who wiſhes to puſh his fortune in the world, may (for a proper fee) procure ſome drops from a lawyer, and forget how to bluſh—A father who trembles with apprehenſion for the conduct of a giddy and unthinking girl, or a huſband who feels the tormenting pangs of jealouſy, will never think of having recourſe to the ordinary methods of watching, confinement, or admonition; they will know that the fault lies in the blood, and, inſtead of making the mind the vehicle of reformation, they will, by *tranſfuſing* ſome of a cool and moderate kind, reduce the whole ſyſtem to order and regularity. There is perhaps no other caſe in which the remedy can apply ſo immediately to the cauſe and ſeat of the diſorder. Some young ladies have objected to going into convents, alledging that they had no *Nun's fleſh* about them; meaning that their *blood* was not of that kind—The poet muſt have meant *blood* inſtead of *fleſh*, in ſpeaking of the ſex;

"For when weak women go aſtray,
"Their *blood* is more in fault than they."

An old man who, truſting to ſome flattering emotions, is about to change his condition, or who, regardleſs of the conſequences, has already committed matrimony, will no doubt avail himſelf of the bleſſed effects of tranſfuſion; methinks I ſee him enjoying his reſuſcitation, and hear him ſinging, with Don Diego in the Padlock,

"I feel my blood mounting,
"Like ſtreams in a fountain,
"That merrily ſparkle and play."

I will not deny but that ſome objections may be raiſed here, and doubts entertained of the efficacy of the operation. The caution in ſcripture, with reſpect to putting new wine into old bottles, will apply rather too forcibly in this caſe; but it will be better than nothing.

I now come to another great branch of this commerce; I mean the effect that it will have on the health of the people, and the ſhort road that it will diſcover to the cure of diſeaſes. I am well aware here that, among the numerous cavillers, and framers of objections to any thing that is new, I ſhall have to encounter the whole Tribe of Phyſicians, who may feel ſome alarm leſt the buſineſs ſhould be taken out of their hands; but while I am ſtriving to promote the public good, I ſhall pay no regard to objections founded on party-ſpirit or private intereſt—It is certain that this operation will make a conſiderable change in the *Materia Medica*; and ſeveral of the moſt celebrated recipes will be conſigned to oblivion. It is agreed by the faculty that many diſorders are occaſioned by the ſtate of the blood, proceeding either from its redundancy, from the want of a ſufficient quantity, or from the morbid ſtate of what is in circulation—of courſe a number of remedies have been deviſed to act upon the blood, though many of them are directed in ſo roundabout a courſe as to afford a very uncertain proſpect of ſucceſs—Theſe remedies (as they are now thought) cannot long ſtand their ground; and among the diſbanded Troops of Gallypots and Phials we may reckon upon the whole Tribe of *Sweeteners*, *Purifiers*, *Correctives*, *Traumatic Balſams*, *Alteratives*, *Diluters*, *Refrigerants*, *Antiſeptics*, *Decoctions of the Woods*, and *Reſtoratives*; and the army of TONICS, with the Peruvian Bark at their head, may perhaps ſhare the ſame fate—For, to what purpoſe ſhould we mend the blood, if it can be had new with leſs trouble? or why ſhould a tedious and uncertain proceſs be uſed to correct the nature of the blood, when it can be done, at a ſingle daſh, by *tranſfuſion*?

*Venienti occurite Morbo*, is a favourite adage: In Engliſh—when the diſeaſe enters at one door the Phyſician ſhould enter at the other—and a good reaſon there was for it: For, having ſo many turnings and windings to make before he could get at it, there was the greater neceſſity of a timely purſuit, and even that was not always ſucceſsful. But now, having diſcovered the exact ſeat of the morbific matter, and a certain method of ejecting it, there need be no ſuch violent hurry in the buſineſs, and even a twenty years poſſeſſion may not be a bar. In the examination of Doctor Laſt, the Preſident, with leſs delicacy than truth, gives an excuſe for the ill ſuccceſs that ſometimes attends the endeavours of the Phyſician: "That if he opened both doors, and the diſorder would not go out, it was not his fault:" But no ſuch Salvo will now be admitted--A new door will be thrown open, and the enemy will be obliged to march at a moment's warning, and to make room for a more eligible inhabitant.

Among other diſeaſes, that of *Love*, (for ſo may it certainly be called, although it has been ſo much deified) will admit of the moſt certain and ready cure by *Tranſfuſion—Love* is *an affection of the blood*, and when once it gets in, inſtead of having recourſe to weakening, or correcting or ſcattering remedies, it may be drawn off at once, and a wholeſome, cool, and innocent fluid may be ſubſtituted in its place—and, as prevention is one great object of the medical art, a proper tranſfuſion may be uſed to great advantage for that purpoſe, by which means all the broils and wranglings and wars and revolutions, that in the ordinary courſe of things are occaſioned by this *ebullition of the blood*, which is dignified by the name of love, will be entirely done away, and the paſſions incident to our nature may float through the ſyſtem in an orderly and temperate current. This perhaps will not be thought an advantage by your tribes of mad Lovers, ſentimental Females, Novel-Writers and Novel-Readers, who, while the fit laſts, would ſacrifice every other conſideration to this divine paſſion: But, to ſober and conſiderate people, I think the advantages will be as obvious and ſtriking as they appear to me. The vice of drunkenneſs (ſo injurious to our conſtitution as to attract the notice of a whole College of Phyſicians, who, forgetting their occupations, are for keeping people well inſtead of *making* them ſo) though it may not be entirely prevented, will have it's effects conſiderably mitigated by this operation. The blood that is impregnated and vitiated by the fiery particles of the ſpirituous liquor may be readily drained off, and it's place ſupplied by a cool and ſober kind; and when people find the effects ſo ſhort and tranſitory, they will hardly think it worth while to get drunk any more.

Thus have I deviſed a remedy for this grievous evil without troubling our Congreſs with an addreſs on the ſubject, or recommending vinegar, or writing againſt rum, becauſe a horſe could live without, or uſing any of the methods which have hitherto been ſo unſucceſsfully practiſed.—I think, Sir, I mend, (or at leaſt my ſcheme does) as I go along;—we ſhall make ſomething of it preſently.

It is however by no means my wiſh, in extolling thus the virtues of Tranſfuſion (nor perhaps, if it were, could it be effected) to deſtroy a ſcience which it has been the work of ages to build up, or to turn the reſpectable Profeſſors of it looſe upon the world. The change will be only in the mode of practice; for it will readily occur that, in making the tranſfuſions, great ſkill and attention will be neceſſary to apportion and adapt the reſpective kinds and quantities, and a wide and extenſive field for genius will be opened. The new theories and ſyſtems founded on this diſcovery will take place of thoſe that are at preſent in eſtimation, which (as the world is daily growing wiſer) is the caſe in moſt branches of knowledge; and I expect that before many years have elapſed every hint which I have had the honour to communicate on this ſubject will be enlarged upon and branched out in all poſſible directions with the improvements that moſt projects in their infant ſtate are ſuceptible of.——I feel particular pleaſure in anticipating the admirable lectures which our medical Profeſſors will be able to give on this ſubject: Firſt the *anatomical*, then the *clinical*, the *chemical*, the *materia medica*—*l*, the *analytical*, and even the *obſtetrical*. With what ſubtile theſes and ingenious deductions will they oblige their pupils and the world on this copious theme! With what eagerneſs will they purſue their new theory, and with what contempt will the old opinions be kicked out of doors! What now becomes of the wiſe ſaying of Solomon—"That there was nothing new under the Sun?" It might have been ſo in his time; but we ſhall ſhew that there is ſomething new found out now, and our Profeſſors ſhall ſay ſomething new and handſome about it, or elſe their own blood will be tranſfuſed and mended to very little purpoſe; for indeed they have repeated their old opinions ſo often that it is time to drop them.

In this point of view, the novelty of the plan (if it had nothing elſe) would be ſufficient to recommend it. But, to return to the practice—The faculty may have an opportunity of dividing the buſineſs as they may think proper. There may be ſome to adviſe as to the neceſſity, the quantity, &c. of the tranſfuſion; others may perhaps condeſcend to act as brokers between the parties; and a third ſet may confine themſelves to manual operation; for I ſuppoſe ſome myſtery will be made of it.

A change ſo conſiderable in the nature of things will neceſſarily extend it's influence to many other profeſſions, and with reſpect to our laws may probably attract the attention of government. An aſſault is conſidered more atrocious when accompanied with what is called a *Mahim*; which is an injury done to any member that might be uſed for defence. But a greater value will now be put upon *blood*, not only as being the *Primum Mobile* in all our actions, but the great ſtaple of commerce, and, conſequently, the moſt capital object of juridical regulations. A bloody noſe will now be a ſufficient inducement for an increaſe of damages, and (as every part of the ſuperſtructure will partake of the goodneſs of the foundation) this ſingle conſequence may tend more to the preſervation of the peace than all the laws that have hitherto been made; for, it is as plain as the noſe on a man's face, that, ſtationed, as it is, on the *forlorn-hope*, it is generally the firſt member that ſuffers in a rencounter.

The law of Venice (I think) which made it death to draw blood in the ſtreets, was conſtrued not to extend to caſes of venereſection in urgent neceſſity; and I apprehend our Lawyers and Aſſemblymen (who are ſo buſily employed ten months in the year in conſtruing and expounding the laws made in the other two) will be wiſe enough to diſcover that no aſſault or *Mahim* can be committed by a tranſfuſion voluntarily ſuſtained and peaceably performed.

A number of new actions on the caſe may be deviſed to meet all poſſible caſes ariſing under this commerce. No part of a man's property can be dearer to him than his blood; and laws will certainly be framed to give adequate damages to thoſe who may ſuffer in a matter of ſuch importance, either by force or fraud.——Conſidering *blood* as an article of commerce, or a circulating medium, the gentlemen of the bar will probably dip their hands pretty deep in it. When a man's purſe is ſqueezed to the utmoſt, his *blood* may follow as a thing of courſe; and if a lawyer's ſpirits ſhould flag in the courſe of a trial for want of an additional fee, a renovation of this ſanguinary kind will be moſt obviouſly ſerviceable. I am afraid, Sir, that I have touched too lightly on the commercial advantages that we ſhall experience. Now that our trade is ſo univerſally extended, nothing can be wanting but an increaſe of our materials for exportation. It is unneceſſary for any one to inform the merchants where their intereſt lies: They can ſoon ſee it; and when they do, it is immaterial whether it lies in *blood* or any thing elſe. The trade goes briſkly on; and we ſhall probably ſoon hear of ſhiploads of this valuable commodity being tranſported to and fro acroſs the Atlantic. I have before obſerved that *blood* would be treaſured up more carefully than heretofore, and (without accidents) the ſea will not in future be diſcoloured by it. We ſhall no longer reliſh the barbarous verſes which have been made to celebrate naval engagements—

"See the blood in purple tides
"Trickle down her battered ſides—

will be no longer applicable, unleſs a few hogſheads ſtowed on deck ſhould happen to be ſtaved. But I had forgot the ſpeculators—They will no doubt ſoon diſcover the value of this commodity, and be eager to purchaſe it up. There is little danger of their feeling any compunction or diſtreſs in the buſineſs. They have been accuſtomed to draining the blood and ſubſtance of others and replenifhing their own. They will draw in a good ſtock and get it's value increaſed afterwards. They will get it funded, and ſell it to pay taxes.—They will traffic it with foreigners, and work it into as many ſhapes as our public debts are divided into. In ſhort, they will ſoon be at the head of this department, as they are of almoſt all the others.

The Uſurer and the Miſer, who would ſqueeze out the laſt drops of their own *blood* to put it to intereſt, will adopt a proper ſcale for ſettling their accounts; and, as they muſt eat to increaſe their ſtore, the very means that they uſe to enlarge their buſineſs may (by enriching their blood) break it up altogether, and give them a heart to apply their ſubſtance for the benefit of mankind: Like the caſe of a poor Devil, who, from his meagre appearance, was admitted to act the Apothecary in Romeo and Juliet, and grew ſo fat from the profits of his office as to occaſion his being turned out of it. In the daily intercourſe between individuals much benefit will be experienced from this convenient *vade-mecum* of trade. A man of a plethorick habit may make the fulneſs of his veins atone for the vacuity in his purſe; and if on a journey he ſhould fall ſhort of caſh, he will run no riſk of having his perſon detained or his horſe ſold for his expenſes. Men who have heretofore incurred reproach for too great an attention to the pleaſures of the table, and have grown fat by dozing away their afternoons after a full meal, may now ſleep to a better purpoſe, and enjoy golden dreams from a certainty of turning the (hitherto uſeleſs) obeſity of their carcaſes to ſome account. It is probable that many epithets and expreſſions which now appear harſh and invidious will, by a change of manners and an increaſe of knowledge, become familar and proper. A *bloody-minded* fellow will then no longer be conſidered as an object of terror, but will convey to us the idea of an induſtrious and active dealer; and a peaceable man, who hears his neighbour ſwear that he will have his *blood*, will only underſtand by it that he is diſpoſed or obliged to purchaſe up a quantity, and may raiſe his price accordingly. The declarations that have often been made by loyal ſubjects to their kings, of their readineſs to ſpill their blood in his ſervice, (which, in our land of liberty, may ſound rather ſtrange) will now be underſtood as a propoſal to embark in a commercial adventure under his auſpices, and will be ſo much the eaſier reconciled to reaſon. Theſe expreſſions, as I have obſerved, will ſoon become familiar; and when once this ſcheme is generally adopted, every thing will be aſſimilated to it, and the wonder which may at firſt be excited will ſoon ſubſide; as it has happened in every other important diſcovery.

I fear, Sir, that my zeal and anxiety for the perfection of this plan has already made me treſpaſs on too much of your time. I ſhall therefore (although the ſubject is far from being exhauſted) decline any further obſervations on it at preſent, reſting ſatisfied with contributing this ſmall portion to the improvement and happineſs of mankind, and being aſſured that the different learned profeſſions when they come to treat of it will eſtabliſh the doctrine in the moſt full and ſatisfactory manner.

PHILOMETACHEUSIS.

*Maryland, July 21, 1791.*

---

PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1791.

Extract of a Letter from Brigadier General Charles Scott, to the Secretary for the Department of War, dated Lexington, the 20th of June, 1791,—received by Lieutenant Belli, who arrived in town yeſterday afternoon from the Weſtern Country.

"IN proſecution of the enterpriſe, I marched four miles from the banks of the Ohio on the 23d of May, and on the 24th I reſumed my march, and puſhed forward with the utmoſt induſtry, directing my route to Ouiattanan, in the beſt manner my guides, and information, enabled me, though I found myſelf greatly deficient in both.

"By the 21ſt I had marched one hundred and thirty-five miles, over a country cut by four large branches of White River, and many ſmaller ſtreams, with ſteep muddy banks: During this march, I traverſed a country alternately interſperſed with the moſt luxuriant ſoil, and deep clayey bogs, from one to five miles wide, rendered almoſt impervious by bruſh and briars. Rain fell in torrents every day, with frequent blaſts of wind and thunder ſtorms. Theſe obſtacles impeded my progreſs, wore down my horſes, and deſtroyed my proviſions.

"On the morning of the 1ſt inſt. as the army entered an extenſive prairie, I perceived an Indian on horſeback, a few miles to the right: I immediately made a detachment to intercept him, but he eſcaped. Finding myſelf diſcovered, I determined to advance with all the rapidity my circumſtances would permit, rather with the hope than the expectation of reaching the object ſought that day: for my guides were ſtrangers to the country which I occupied. At 1 o'clock having marched by computation one hundred and fifty-five miles from the Ohio, as I penetrated a grove which bordered on an extenſive prairie, I diſcovered two ſmall villages to my left, at two or three miles diſtance.

"My guides now recognized the ground, and informed me that the main town was four or five miles in my front, behind a point of wood which jutted into the prairie. I immediately detached Col. John Hardin, with ſixty mounted infantry and a troop of light horſe under capt. M'Coy, to attack the villages to

the left, and moved on briſkly, with my main body, in order of battle, towards the town, the ſmoke from which was diſcernible. My guides were deceived with reſpect to the ſituation of the town; for, inſtead of ſtanding at the edge of the plain, through which I marched, I found in the low ground bordering on the Wabaſh, on turning the point of woods, one houſe preſented in my front. Capt. Price was ordered to aſſault that with forty men: He executed the command with great gallantry, and killed two warriors. When I gained the ſummit of the eminence which overlooks the villages on the banks of the Wabaſh, I diſcovered the enemy in great confuſion, endeavouring to make their eſcape over the river in canoes. I inſtantly ordered Lieutenant Colonel-Commandant Wilkinſon to ruſh forward with the firſt battalion: The order was executed with promptitude, and this detachment gained the bank of the river juſt as the rear of the enemy had embarked: And regardleſs of a briſk fire kept up from a Kickapoo town, on the oppoſite bank, they in a few minutes, by a well directed fire from their rifles, deſtroyed all the Savages with which five canoes were crouded.

"To my great mortification the Wabaſh was many feet beyond fording at this place. I therefore detached Colonel Wilkinſon to a ford two miles above, which my guides informed me was more practicable.

"The enemy ſtill kept poſſeſſion of the Kickapoo Town. I determined to diſlodge them, and for the purpoſe ordered Captains King's and Logſdon's companies to march down the river, below the town and croſs under the conduct of Major Barbee: Several of the men ſwam the river, and others paſſed in a ſmall canoe. This movement was unobſerved, and my men had taken poſt on the bank before they were diſcovered by the enemy, who immediately abandoned the village. —About this time word was brought me, that Colonel Hardin was incumbered with priſoners, and had diſcovered a ſtronger village further to my left than thoſe I had obſerved, which he was proceeding to attack. I immediately detached Captain Brown with his company, to ſupport the Colonel; but the diſtance being ſix miles, before the Captain arrived the buſineſs was done, and Colonel Hardin joined me a little before ſun ſet, having killed ſix warriors and taken fifty-two priſoners. Capt. Bull, the warrior who diſcovered me in the morning, had gained the main town and given the alarm a ſhort time before me; but the villages to my left were uninformed of my approach and had no retreat. The next morning I determined to detach my Lieut. Col. Commandant with five hundred men, to deſtroy the important town of Kethlipecanunk, at the mouth of Eel river, eighteen miles from my camp, and on the weſt ſide of the Wabaſh: But on examination I diſcovered my men and horſes to be crippled and worn down by a long, laborious march, and the active exertions of the preceeding day; that three hundred and ſixty men only could be found in capacity to undertake the enterpriſe, and they prepared to march on foot.

"Colonel Wilkinſon marched with this detachment at half after five in the evening, and returned to my camp the next day at one o'clock, having marched thirty-ſix miles in twelve hours, and deſtroyed the moſt important ſettlement of the enemy in that quarter of the federal territory; in No. 3, you will find the colonel's report reſpecting the enterpriſe.

"Many of the inhabitants of this village were French, and lived in a ſtate of civilization; by the books, letters, and other documents found there, it is evident, that place was in cloſe connection with, and dependant on, Detroit; a large quantity of corn, a variety of houſehold goods, peltry and other articles were burned with this village: Which conſiſted of about 70 houſes, many of them well finiſhed.

"Miſunderſtanding the object of a white flag, which appeared on an eminence oppoſite to me in the afternoon of the firſt, I liberated an aged ſquaw and ſent with her a meſſage to the ſavages, that if they would come and ſurrender, their towns ſhould be ſpared, and they ſhould receive good treatment. [It was afterwards found that this white flag was not intended as a ſignal of parley; but was placed there to mark the ſpot where a perſon of diſtinction among the Indians, who had died ſome time before, was interred.] On the 4th, I determined to diſcharge ten of the weakeſt and moſt infirm of my priſoners, with a talk to the Wabaſh tribes, a copy of which you will find incloſed. My motives to this meaſure were, to rid the army of a heavy incumbrance, to gratify the impulſions of humanity, to increaſe the panick my operations had produced, and by diſtracting the council of the enemy, to favour the views of government: And I flatter myſelf theſe objects will juſtify my conduct, and ſecure the approbation of my country.

"On the ſame day, after having burned the towns and adjacent villages, and deſtroyed the growing corn and pulſe, I began my march for the rapids of Ohio, where I arrived the 14th inſt. without the loſs of a ſingle man by the enemy, and five only wounded, having killed thirty-two, chiefly warriors of ſize and figure, and taken fifty-eight priſoners.

"It is with much pride and pleaſure I mention, that no act of inhumanity has marked the conduct of the volunteers of Kentucky on this occaſion; even the inveterated practice of ſcalping the dead, ceaſed to influence.

"I have delivered forty-one priſoners to Captain Aſherton of the firſt United States' regiment, at Fort Steuben.

"I ſincerely lament that the weather and the conſequences it produced, rendered it impoſſible for me to carry terror and deſolation to the head of the Wabaſh.—The Corps I had the honour to command, was equal to the object, but the condition of my horſes, and ſtate of my proviſions, were inſuperable obſtacles to my own intentions, and the wiſhes of all.

"It would be invidious to make diſtinctions in a corps which appeared to be animated with one ſoul, and where a competition for danger and for glory inſpired all ranks.

---

## ALEXANDRIA, Auguſt 4.

*Copy of a letter to a Gentleman in* ********

*June* 19, 1791.

SIR,

On viewing the Patowmack above the Blue-Ridge, as you deſired, with an eye to futurity, I was ſtruck with Shepherd's-Town, 10 miles above that ridge, and 16 below the north-mountain, in that limeſtone valley you have heard ſo much of. The well-water is excellent, a rivulet in the town grinds and ſaws for the inhabitants and a few neighbours, and the rocks on the bank afford every convenience for loading and unloading boats by ſpouts and cranes. When the ſurrounding country ſhall be cultivated, like ours, the produce will be an hundred fold, and then, you will aſk, how is the wheat to be made into flour? For without an expeditious manufacture of wheat, a market for flour, and an eaſy carriage, a farming country, and conſequently it's market-town, cannot thrive.

The river Shenandoah comes into Patowmack about 11 miles by water below the town, 2 miles below the head, and about 4 above the tail of the fall in Patowmack, called the Shenandoah fall. One and an half miles up Shenandoah is a powerful mill, and 20 more ſuch might be erected there I believe. There are beſides many ſmall branches that for the preſent do work mills after a faſhion.

In Maryland, however, there is a ſtream only 3 miles below the Town, and ſcarcely any fall between, called Anti-Eatam, which might work 15 pair of ſtones. A mill is there now, to which boats may come, and the harbour is ſafe from ice and floods; but much work would be neceſſary to make a complete manufacture, and convenient ſtoring of flour there by the time the navigation of the river becomes a ſafe conveyance to the ſea-ports; ſo that flour ſtored above might be ſold below, allowing for carriage down.

Shepherd's-Town, upon the whole, ſupported by a moſt fertile country round it, convenient to the river trade, and almoſt as much ſo to powerful ſtreams as if they were in it, muſt I think become the firſt place of buſineſs in the upper parts; for it is about half way between the Allegany Mountain and the ſea-ports:—The falls in the river above are trifling, and the upper people would be too long from home upon expenſe, and too little acquainted to do buſineſs themſelves with ſatisfaction at the ſea-ports: Beſides the boats ſuitable above might not ſuit below.

Your further enquiries ſhall be anſwered when I return, which will be ſhortly; till then I am, &c.

---

Religious liberty begins to appear even in Spain—the Engliſh papers mention in handſome terms an inſtance of this liberality at Alicant, on the death of a Mrs. Fall, who was buried according to the rites of the Proteſtant Church, and in the Proteſtant burying-ground.

In the ſhip Ann, Captain A. Miller, jun. arrived 31ſt ultimo at Philadelphia from Londonderry, came 363 paſſengers, all in perfect health, meaning to ſettle in America, having paid their paſſage-money before they embarked. The conduct of Capt. Miller was ſo highly meritorious, that ſeveral of the paſſengers who went on ſhore, teſtified their approbation by actually chairing him at New-Caſtle.

---

### Capt. GEEENWAY's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ship Nat'l Colours, Ichery le Juaine, | France. |
| Schooner Henry, Brown, | St. Martin's. |
| Sloop Dolphin, Cahart, | Philadelphia. |
| —— Poplar, Wood, | Turk's-Iſland. |

SAILED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brig Betſy, Triplett, | Liſbon. |
| —— Nancy, Very, | Rhode-Iſland. |
| —— Fame, Byers, | Port-au-Prince. |

---

### *PHILADELPHIA PRICE-CURRENT.*

PUBLIC SECURITIES.

*Funded Debt.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 per Cents, | 20/. per £. | par. | |
| 3 per Cents, | 12/. | 60 | per cent. |
| Deferred 6 per Cents, | 12/. | 60 | do. |

*Unfunded Debt.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F. Settl. & other Certificates | 19/. | 95 | do. |
| Indents, | 12/. | 60 | do. |
| N. and S. Carolina debts | 14/. | 15/6 | |
| Bank Subſcriptions, | 50 Dollars. | | |

*New-York, July* 28. Six per cent ſtock ſold yeſterday at 20/3 and 3 per cents and deferred at 12/3.

☞ There can be little doubt of the 6 per cents being very ſhortly above par—the holders of public paper would do well therefore to deliberate leiſurely before they part with their ſtock. [*Fenno's Gazette.*]

---

*Origin of the vulgar joke*—"*See Paddy from Cork, with his Coat buttoned behind.*"—When the famous partizan O'Loughlin was retreating from *Clonakilly*, before Lord Broghill, he ſuddenly halted, as the *Inniſkillingers* came in ſight on a large plain, and ordered his men to turn their coats round, and button them behind, to put on their wigs with the hindpart before, and to reverſe their hats—*for then, my lads*" ſays he, "*while we are running away, the enemy will ſtand ſtill and think we are marching up to them.*" His ſtratagem ſucceeded to a charm.

---

*(By laſt Night's Mail.)*

LONDON, May 14.

### TOLERATION—OUTDONE.

A great and important queſtion was lately agitated in the *French National Aſſembly*. M. TALEYRAND, the Ex-Biſhop of *Autun*, in the name of the Conſtitutional Committee, made a report on the proclamation, iſſued the 18th of March laſt, by the Directory of *Paris*—he conceived that the Directory had judged ſoundly by making no diſtinction between Clergymen who had, and thoſe who had not, taken the oath—"*Let us ſpeak no more of toleration*, ſaid he, *the mere expreſſion is an inſult; though the nation pay for one ſpecies of worſhip, it cannot proſcribe others; even the King, if he obſerves the laws of the Conſtitution, may change his religion; conſequently, agreeably to the letter of the proclamation, uſeleſs churches may be ſold to the non conformiſts, who bid higheſt for them—far be it from us to be ſo falſely tolerant, as to ſuffer a religion, and then prohibit the public exerciſe of it.*"

Abbe SIEYES was exactly of the ſame opinion, and contended that no nation could be ſaid to be free, if, while the body enjoyed liberty, the better part was enſlaved. Poſterity will learn with aſtoniſhment that the ſacred principles of univerſal toleration were forcibly inſiſted upon in the National Aſſembly of *France* by two Roman Catholick Prieſts! "*Quantum mutati!*" It is needleſs to remark that their philanthropick obſervations were applauded, and that the decrees they propoſed paſſed the Houſe.

JUNE 1.

### NEW CONSTITUTION OF POLAND.

IN the ſitting of the 5th May, the new form of Conſtitution was again propoſed. The members preſent ſigned it unanimouſly, and they formally paſſed, ſentence by ſentence, the twelve articles of which it is compoſed, and which are as follow:

1. The Catholic Religion ſhall be the governing religion of the States, and the King ſhall profeſs it. But all other forms or worſhip ſhall be admitted, and a general toleration, civil and religious, ſhall be a fundamental law of the kingdom.

2. The ancient privileges and rights of the Nobleſſe are approved and confirmed.

3. At the ſame time, all the rights and privileges of the people, aſſerted, renewed or granted to them during the preſent Diet, are equally ratified and confirmed.

4. All ſtrangers who arrive and ſettle in Poland, ſhall enjoy full and entire liberty.

5. The peaſantry are taken under the protection of the laws and of government. They are relieved from all arbitrary impoſitions, and do not depend, henceforth, in what regards their rights and labours, only on the contracts which they ſhall make with their Seigniors. All foreign labourers are free to enter and ſettle in Poland, or to depart, fulfilling only the obligations of the contracts they may have made with the proprietors of the ſoil.

6. The government of Poland ſhall be compoſed of three branches, or diſtinct parts—the legiſlative power, the executive power, and the judicial power.

7. The legiſlative power belongs excluſively to the ſtates aſſembled in Diet, and compoſed of two connected chambers, viz. the ſenate, and the chamber of nuncios.

8. The King ſhall exerciſe the executive power with his council. This council ſhall be compoſed of the primate and five miniſters, who ſhall each have a department. No order of the King can be put in execution unleſs it is ſigned by the miniſters, whoſe lives and fortunes ſhall be reſponſible to each diet for the orders they ſhall ſign. As ſoon as two-thirds of the Diet ſhall demand the change of miniſters, the King ſhall be bound to diſmiſs them, and to name others in their place.

9. The election of King ſhall never fall hereafter on an individual. A whole family ſhall be elected when the Royal Family ſhall be extinct. Thus after the deceaſe of the reigning King (for whoſe long life the eſtates and the nation make the moſt fervent prayer) the reigning elector of Saxony, and his male deſcendants after him, ſhall ſucceed to the throne of Poland. If he ſhall have no male iſſue, Mary Auguſta Nepomucene, his only daughter, now declared infant of Poland, ſhall be Queen, and her huſband, whom the King and the ſtates aſſembled ſhall chooſe for her, ſhall wear the crown and form the ſtock, from which ſhall ſpring a new royal family of Poland.

10. In caſe of the minority of the King, his tutelage with the adminiſtration of the government ſhall be in the hands of the Queen mother, and of the council, who ſhall be reſponſible for their conduct to every diet.

11. The education of the King's children ſhall in like manner be confined to the council.

The judicial power ſhall be fixed for each palatinate, territory, and diſtrict. The judges ſhall be elected at the Dietines.

---

WINCHESTER, July 30.

A gentleman is juſt arrived from the Territory of the United States ſouth of the Ohio, which place he left about the 6th inſtant:—He informs, that Governor Blount has at length accompliſhed the important buſineſs of the Treaty with the Indians in that quarter. The difficulties he had to encounter were beyond conception great—a ſet of torified characters, who have taken up their abode among the Indians, uſed every effort in their power to counteract the deſigns of government—they even inſinuated that the Treaty was only intended to decoy them together, for the purpoſe of putting them all to the ſword.—In conſequence of this, the attendance of ſeveral of the principal Chiefs was protracted: and when their fears were in ſome meaſure allayed, and they were prevailed upon to come to the Treaty-ground, they for many days would only conſent to a truce for twelve months. This, however, was happily overcome, and a treaty is concluded to the ſatisfaction of both parties.

A couple of travellers arrived here from Kentucky this day—they report, that they belonged to a party of nine, who ſtarted from that place with a view of coming in by the way of Greenbriar—that at Big-Sandy, a party of Indians, who lay in ambuſh, fired upon them, whereupon they turned back, and took their route through the Crab-Orchards—That on the 15th inſtant, Col. Benjamin Harriſon, with 500 Kentucky volunteers under his command, marched againſt Zane's Towns on the Scioto. It is ſaid theſe towns (three in number) contain about 200 Warriors, of the Shawaneſe and Delaware tribes.

---


FLETCHER, OTWAY & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE

GRENADA RUM of high proof and fine flavour,
ANGUILLA SALT,
COFFEE,
GENEVA in caſes.

☞ All perſons having demands againſt the Firm of JOHN W. FLETCHER & CO. are requeſted to apply for immediate payment; and thoſe whoſe accounts are over-due to the ſaid Houſe, are entreated to pay their reſpective balances without delay.

A handſome aſſortment of DRY GOODS to be diſpoſed of upon very advantageous terms.

Alſo, F and FF GUNPOWDER in quarter-caſks; SHOT aſſorted in caſks; BAR-LEAD in caſks; one hogſhead of SEINE-TWINE and SEINES; a few IRON CHESTS.

Produce of every kind will be received in payment for any of the above-mentioned articles. JOHN W. FLETCHER & CO.

Alexandria, Auguſt 4, 1791. 106—3w.

BUSINESS calling the ſubſcriber to Baltimore, where it will claim his reſidence, makes it neceſſary to cloſe all his accounts in this ſtate; in order to effect which, all who have any legal claim againſt him are requeſted to furniſh their accounts for ſettlement; he alſo ſolicits thoſe who are indebted to him, to call and ſettle their accounts; ſhould there be any that cannot make it convenient to pay immediately, he will receive their bonds, that the accounts may be cloſed. All who have advanced money on a ſubſcription to the Library for a longer term than the firſt of September next, ſhall have the ſurplus refunded on application, after which time no books will be delivered on ſubſcriptions, and all that may be then out, are requeſted to be returned. He would then ſell all that valuable collection of books, ſtationary, &c. at very reduced prices—Should any perſon be inclined to proſecute the buſineſs, he may expect a bargain by purchaſing the whole.

JOSHUA MERRYMAN.

Alexandria, Auguſt 1, 1791. 106—3w.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND containing 770 acres, ſituate in *Fairfax County*, about 12 miles from *Alexandria*, 8 from *George-Town*, and 4 from the *Little-Falls*; about 150 acres of the premiſes are wood land; it is, as to ſoil, as good as the generality of lands in the county, being well adapted to the culture of ſmall grain, and affording a conſiderable quantity of meadow-ground.—It's convenient ſituation for market, and nearneſs to the Federal Diſtrict, muſt undoubtedly render it valuable.—The Terms will be made eaſy to any perſon inclining to purchaſe, and a long credit given for two-thirds of the money. For further particulars apply to

ALEXANDER SCOTT, jun.

*Philadelphia, July* 29, 1791. 106—3w.

☞ WANTED to the SAIL-MAKING BUSINESS, TWO APPRENTICES, about the age of 15 or 16.——None need apply but ſuch as can be well recommended.——For terms apply to the ſubſcriber at Meſſrs. *Shreve* and *Lawraſon's* on *Gilpin's* Wharf. ADAM BENCE.

Alexandria, Aug. 4, 1791. 106—3w.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS ſome perſon or perſons have carved and written many indecent expreſſions, on the top of the gallery in the *Preſbyterian Church*, of this town, we, the Committee of the *Church*, juſtly deteſting ſuch infamous practices, do offer a reward of *Twenty Dollars* to any perſon who will diſcover and *proſecute to conviction*, the authors of ſaid offence, that they may receive the puniſhment that ſuch licentious conduct juſtly deſerves.

In behalf of the Committee,

J. DUNDAS, Treaſurer.

*Alexandria, Auguſt* 1, 1791. 106—3w.


---

☞ *Number* 105 *terminated the ſecond Year of the Publication of this Paper.—The Printers reſpectfully ſolicit their kind Subſcribers, both in Town and Country, to pay up their reſpective Arrearages. They beg leave to aſſure them that a Compliance with this requeſt is of the utmoſt conſequence to the Printers. Of this there can be no doubt, when it is conſidered that, though* Two Dollars *be, in itſelf, a trifling ſum, yet upon the* aggregate *amount of their ſubſcriptions the Printers muſt depend for the proſecution of an expenſive buſineſs.*

Auguſt 4, 1791.

---

☞ *Advertiſements, now omitted, will be inſerted in our next.*

## ALEXANDRIA STREET-LOTTERY.

Prizes of Two Dollars, payable in Tickets of the Second Class.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 92 | 1000 | 64 | 26 | 36 | 98 |
| 8 | 98 | 3 | 66 | 33 | 38 | 3000 |
| 17 | 99 | 8 | 68 | 34 | 45 | 8 |
| 27 | 500 | 9 | 69 | 35 | 47 | 10 |
| 28 | 2 | 10 | 70 | 36 | 51 | 20 |
| 34 | 12 | 12 | 71 | 37 | 52 | 23 |
| 36 | 13 | 14 | 72 | 40 | 55 | 25 |
| 49 | 18 | 18 | 76 | 44 | 57 | 38 |
| 57 | 22 | 27 | 77 | 46 | 58 | 45 |
| 59 | 23 | 31 | 85 | 47 | 59 | 46 |
| 61 | 27 | 32 | 86 | 48 | 60 | 51 |
| 65 | 28 | 36 | 91 | 49 | 65 | 61 |
| 67 | 36 | 46 | 1508 | 51 | 66 | 67 |
| 68 | 38 | 48 | 11 | 58 | 67 | 68 |
| 75 | 43 | 49 | 23 | 66 | 72 | 69 |
| 82 | 52 | 50 | 29 | 68 | 73 | 70 |
| 87 | 53 | 56 | 32 | 71 | 76 | 72 |
| 90 | 54 | 59 | 44 | 72 | 84 | 76 |
| 92 | 64 | 64 | 48 | 75 | 89 | 79 |
| 94 | 68 | 65 | 54 | 78 | 91 | 83 |
| 106 | 69 | 70 | 56 | 83 | 94 | 94 |
| 12 | 72 | 76 | 59 | 84 | 2600 | 98 |
| 17 | 75 | 81 | 66 | 86 | 5 | 3105 |
| 18 | 76 | 86 | 70 | 94 | 7 | 7 |
| 28 | 78 | 90 | 73 | 2105 | 9 | 13 |
| 29 | 80 | 1114 | 85 | 8 | 16 | 18 |
| 31 | 82 | 22 | 96 | 19 | 12 | 29 |
| 35 | 86 | 27 | 98 | 22 | 13 | 31 |
| 40 | 88 | 31 | 99 | 25 | 14 | 34 |
| 41 | 94 | 32 | 1603 | 27 | 16 | 39 |
| 43 | 96 | 35 | 8 | 34 | 25 | 44 |
| 46 | 97 | 41 | 9 | 38 | 26 | 45 |
| 48 | 600 | 44 | 10 | 43 | 27 | 48 |
| 49 | 5 | 51 | 11 | 44 | 30 | 62 |
| 50 | 20 | 63 | 17 | 46 | 42 | 63 |
| 51 | 25 | 64 | 30 | 47 | 44 | 66 |
| 54 | 26 | 67 | 33 | 56 | 47 | 73 |
| 57 | 27 | 71 | 48 | 60 | 50 | 75 |
| 58 | 28 | 75 | 49 | 63 | 52 | 81 |
| 64 | 29 | 78 | 55 | 67 | 55 | 82 |
| 80 | 36 | 82 | 62 | 69 | 58 | 91 |
| 81 | 39 | 84 | 83 | 78 | 61 | 93 |
| 84 | 46 | 92 | 84 | 80 | 62 | 3205 |
| 92 | 52 | 94 | 94 | 81 | 65 | 6 |
| 93 | 55 | 97 | 99 | 84 | 66 | 8 |
| 95 | 56 | 1200 | 1703 | 85 | 72 | 10 |
| 99 | 59 | 8 | 5 | 86 | 77 | 12 |
| 203 | 64 | 12 | 19 | 89 | 80 | 13 |
| 6 | 67 | 14 | 13 | 93 | 81 | 22 |
| 10 | 70 | 22 | 18 | 99 | 87 | 25 |
| 12 | 79 | 28 | 19 | 2211 | 88 | 26 |
| 13 | 87 | 31 | 37 | 13 | 90 | 31 |
| 14 | 89 | 37 | 45 | 14 | 2701 | 34 |
| 18 | 90 | 41 | 48 | 33 | 4 | 42 |
| 21 | 92 | 42 | 51 | 40 | 14 | 49 |
| 27 | 95 | 43 | 52 | 43 | 21 | 52 |
| 30 | 96 | 50 | 57 | 45 | 24 | 59 |
| 35 | 700 | 51 | 58 | 48 | 29 | 64 |
| 36 | 1 | 53 | 61 | 52 | 32 | 66 |
| 37 | 7 | 55 | 64 | 55 | 35 | 69 |
| 43 | 9 | 59 | 67 | 59 | 37 | 70 |
| 54 | 13 | 63 | 69 | 66 | 38 | 75 |
| 56 | 15 | 69 | 76 | 61 | 40 | 77 |
| 57 | 18 | 76 | 77 | 69 | 44 | 79 |
| 60 | 22 | 78 | 82 | 78 | 46 | 82 |
| 61 | 23 | 74 | 84 | 77 | 54 | 83 |
| 71 | 25 | 78 | 86 | 79 | 55 | 84 |
| 78 | 26 | 91 | 90 | 80 | 63 | 87 |
| 73 | 30 | 92 | 91 | 88 | 65 | 96 |
| 74 | 44 | 93 | 93 | 89 | 75 | 99 |
| 76 | 47 | 94 | 97 | 91 | 81 | 3300 |
| 78 | 48 | 96 | 1803 | 2307 | 82 | 4 |
| 79 | 49 | 97 | 11 | 13 | 86 | 5 |
| 89 | 57 | 98 | 14 | 17 | 93 | 6 |
| 97 | 64 | 1303 | 17 | 26 | 97 | 9 |
| 302 | 73 | 5 | 19 | 35 | 99 | 16 |
| 4 | 75 | 8 | 28 | 37 | 2800 | 18 |
| 21 | 76 | 10 | 31 | 45 | 8 | 41 |
| 23 | 86 | 15 | 33 | 48 | 4 | 44 |
| 33 | 98 | 17 | 35 | 51 | 12 | 49 |
| 36 | 802 | 21 | 37 | 55 | 13 | 56 |
| 41 | 6 | 30 | 44 | 57 | 14 | 59 |
| 49 | 8 | 32 | 46 | 61 | 18 | 71 |
| 51 | 17 | 35 | 47 | 62 | 20 | 78 |
| 52 | 22 | 43 | 49 | 67 | 35 | 82 |
| 59 | 25 | 47 | 53 | 68 | 37 | 83 |
| 60 | 28 | 50 | 56 | 69 | 38 | 84 |
| 67 | 32 | 51 | 57 | 70 | 44 | 87 |
| 73 | 51 | 54 | 59 | 76 | 71 | 89 |
| 78 | 55 | 56 | 61 | 77 | 73 | 90 |
| 80 | 56 | 59 | 65 | 78 | 77 | 91 |
| 84 | 60 | 62 | 72 | 79 | 79 | 95 |
| 86 | 62 | 63 | 79 | 2405 | 88 | 3401 |
| 89 | 64 | 68 | 91 | 6 | 89 | 2 |
| 93 | 66 | 71 | 96 | 9 | 90 | 11 |
| 98 | 67 | 72 | 98 | 11 | 91 | 12 |
| 402 | 69 | 73 | 1901 | 13 | 94 | 16 |
| 5 | 71 | 77 | 5 | 19 | 2907 | 19 |
| 6 | 72 | 80 | 11 | 24 | 11 | 22 |
| 7 | 77 | 83 | 23 | 37 | 12 | 27 |
| 10 | 84 | 84 | 31 | 46 | 15 | 30 |
| 15 | 89 | 86 | 37 | 51 | 16 | 42 |
| 18 | 91 | 90 | 40 | 54 | 17 | 47 |
| 21 | 96 | 92 | 43 | 55 | 18 | 48 |
| 24 | 901 | 96 | 44 | 56 | 21 | 55 |
| 27 | 8 | 98 | 45 | 64 | 22 | 59 |
| 30 | 11 | 1400 | 46 | 67 | 25 | 63 |
| 31 | 20 | 2 | 50 | 70 | 41 | 69 |
| 35 | 21 | 8 | 51 | 74 | 47 | 85 |
| 37 | 28 | 13 | 53 | 87 | 50 | 86 |
| 38 | 33 | 15 | 55 | 92 | 51 | 88 |
| 40 | 38 | 16 | 63 | 93 | 52 | 90 |
| 56 | 39 | 26 | 68 | 95 | 54 | 92 |
| 59 | 40 | 27 | 73 | 98 | 56 | 99 |
| 60 | 42 | 31 | 75 | 2500 | 68 | 3500 |
| 62 | 46 | 34 | 76 | 1 | 69 | 2 |
| 63 | 48 | 35 | 79 | 2 | 73 | 4 |
| 65 | 54 | 43 | 80 | 8 | 75 | 5 |
| 68 | 70 | 44 | 91 | 9 | 81 | 11 |
| 69 | 71 | 48 | 94 | 10 | 84 | 12 |
| 73 | 73 | 49 | 97 | 11 | 85 | 13 |
| 83 | 74 | 54 | 2001 | 12 | 89 | 15 |
| 85 | 75 | 55 | 16 | 19 | 90 | 21 |
| 88 | 79 | 59 | 22 | 26 | 92 | 24 |
| | 84 | | | 33 | 93 | 40 |
| 46 | 4 | 8 | 97 | 6 | 10 | 73 | 50 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 47 | 5 | 11 | 99 | 18 | 17 | 75 | 52 |
| 49 | 7 | 12 | 5008 | 25 | 23 | 78 | 56 |
| 50 | 9 | 15 | 13 | 26 | 26 | 79 | 63 |
| 54 | 10 | 18 | 17 | 32 | 27 | 88 | 68 |
| 57 | 11 | 28 | 34 | 35 | 28 | 90 | 71 |
| 58 | 12 | 30 | 35 | 36 | 31 | 91 | 73 |
| 66 | 13 | 31 | 38 | 38 | 36 | 98 | 74 |
| 67 | 14 | 35 | 42 | 42 | 40 | 99 | 75 |
| 75 | 16 | 36 | 54 | 43 | 41 | 6604 | 76 |
| 78 | 17 | 38 | 57 | 50 | 48 | 5 | 77 |
| 80 | 19 | 43 | 62 | 52 | 51 | 6 | 79 |
| 81 | 24 | 44 | 67 | 53 | 55 | 15 | 85 |
| 83 | 27 | 45 | 68 | 57 | 59 | 19 | 86 |
| 91 | 28 | 47 | 71 | 58 | 61 | 24 | 87 |
| 92 | 30 | 52 | 74 | 60 | 81 | 37 | 90 |
| 93 | 38 | 64 | 95 | 61 | 92 | 39 | 91 |
| 94 | 44 | 66 | 97 | 65 | 93 | 41 | 92 |
| 3600 | 48 | 75 | 5101 | 76 | 99 | 43 | 93 |
| 2 | 56 | 79 | 2 | 77 | 6102 | 46 | 95 |
| 4 | 60 | 81 | 8 | 78 | 6 | 47 | 7109 |
| 6 | 61 | 82 | 6 | 82 | 17 | 48 | 11 |
| 7 | 72 | 84 | 15 | 85 | 18 | 50 | 13 |
| 8 | 73 | 86 | 16 | 93 | 21 | 56 | 17 |
| 16 | 81 | 92 | 25 | 94 | 24 | 61 | 21 |
| 19 | 88 | 96 | 26 | 95 | 25 | 64 | 24 |
| 29 | 89 | 4600 | 31 | 97 | 31 | 65 | 29 |
| 31 | 90 | 2 | 35 | 99 | 41 | 75 | 33 |
| 32 | 94 | 12 | 38 | 5600 | 48 | 79 | 36 |
| 37 | 4100 | 13 | 39 | 1 | 52 | 89 | 37 |
| 38 | 1 | 14 | 43 | 9 | 53 | 90 | 41 |
| 40 | 7 | 21 | 46 | 10 | 54 | 90 | 52 |
| 42 | 8 | 22 | 49 | 12 | 57 | 91 | 53 |
| 46 | 12 | 24 | 53 | 15 | 63 | 97 | 56 |
| 47 | 17 | 31 | 54 | 16 | 75 | 98 | 57 |
| 51 | 22 | 32 | 68 | 25 | 76 | 6701 | 59 |
| 52 | 24 | 33 | 60 | 26 | 80 | 3 | 72 |
| 53 | 28 | 37 | 61 | 40 | 88 | 5 | 74 |
| 58 | 35 | 38 | 65 | 43 | 96 | 6 | 85 |
| 59 | 37 | 39 | 66 | 54 | 97 | 9 | 91 |
| 67 | 38 | 40 | 73 | 56 | 6204 | 10 | 94 |
| 68 | 40 | 53 | 80 | 65 | 5 | 20 | 95 |
| 69 | 42 | 54 | 83 | 77 | 8 | 25 | 7200 |
| 70 | 49 | 57 | 86 | 83 | 11 | 27 | 11 |
| 71 | 50 | 63 | 93 | 85 | 12 | 31 | 12 |
| 77 | 54 | 65 | 94 | 90 | 16 | 36 | 16 |
| 83 | 57 | 67 | 95 | 92 | 25 | 38 | 18 |
| 95 | 67 | 70 | 97 | 96 | 27 | 46 | 25 |
| 3707 | 72 | 77 | 99 | 99 | 31 | 48 | 27 |
| 9 | 81 | 81 | 5202 | 8702 | 34 | 51 | 28 |
| 14 | 91 | 85 | 3 | 6 | 35 | 58 | 29 |
| 15 | 96 | 90 | 11 | 12 | 41 | 59 | 31 |
| 16 | 4214 | 91 | 13 | 14 | 48 | 61 | 42 |
| 21 | 22 | 92 | 18 | 18 | 50 | 69 | 46 |
| 22 | 23 | 95 | 22 | 19 | 51 | 74 | 47 |
| 28 | 26 | 4701 | 24 | 20 | 52 | 76 | 50 |
| 31 | 28 | 15 | 29 | 27 | 55 | 77 | 51 |
| 32 | 29 | 16 | 34 | 30 | 58 | 85 | 54 |
| 33 | 31 | 23 | 36 | 31 | 60 | 86 | 55 |
| 42 | 36 | 27 | 38 | 32 | 65 | 89 | 57 |
| 43 | 37 | 38 | 41 | 33 | 67 | 90 | 68 |
| 45 | 43 | 39 | 42 | 38 | 70 | 91 | 62 |
| 46 | 45 | 47 | 43 | 40 | 80 | 94 | 64 |
| 52 | 55 | 60 | 44 | 43 | 81 | 99 | 71 |
| 53 | 56 | 61 | 55 | 45 | 84 | 6800 | 72 |
| 56 | 58 | 62 | 72 | 46 | 85 | 5 | 84 |
| 61 | 66 | 64 | 76 | 52 | 86 | 10 | 87 |
| 62 | 71 | 68 | 81 | 54 | 93 | 11 | 90 |
| 64 | 89 | 70 | 85 | 59 | 94 | 12 | 7306 |
| 66 | 91 | 73 | 88 | 64 | 96 | 13 | 3 |
| 68 | 94 | 88 | 90 | 65 | 6300 | 20 | 4 |
| 74 | 96 | 92 | 96 | 67 | 1 | 31 | 6 |
| 77 | 97 | 94 | 5300 | 72 | 3 | 38 | 7 |
| 80 | 4300 | 95 | 5 | 80 | 21 | 41 | 8 |
| 81 | 1 | 96 | 14 | 84 | 26 | 47 | 13 |
| 82 | 15 | 4800 | 24 | 87 | 27 | 51 | 17 |
| 84 | 28 | 1 | 37 | 94 | 29 | 52 | 28 |
| 88 | 26 | 7 | 38 | 5801 | 35 | 56 | 30 |
| 92 | 27 | 11 | 42 | 7 | 44 | 59 | 37 |
| 95 | 28 | 17 | 45 | 13 | 46 | 60 | 40 |
| 98 | 30 | 19 | 46 | 18 | 54 | 63 | 45 |
| 3804 | 36 | 23 | 52 | 20 | 56 | 64 | 48 |
| 11 | 38 | 24 | 56 | 27 | 64 | 65 | 51 |
| 13 | 40 | 33 | 60 | 29 | 66 | 68 | 62 |
| 14 | 44 | 37 | 61 | 30 | 74 | 70 | 65 |
| 18 | 51 | 41 | 62 | 31 | 87 | 72 | 79 |
| 22 | 52 | 42 | 65 | 34 | 92 | 73 | 81 |
| 26 | 53 | 43 | 67 | 35 | 93 | 82 | 88 |
| 28 | 57 | 47 | 71 | 37 | 96 | 84 | 89 |
| 30 | 58 | 48 | 75 | 38 | 6405 | 93 | 94 |
| 36 | 67 | 58 | 76 | 39 | 7 | 96 | 97 |
| 38 | 69 | 59 | 78 | 47 | 8 | 98 | 99 |
| 41 | 71 | 63 | 81 | 48 | 11 | 6901 | 7400 |
| 43 | 73 | 65 | 82 | 53 | 15 | 8 | 4 |
| 51 | 75 | 71 | 84 | 61 | 17 | 10 | 5 |
| 52 | 79 | 77 | 90 | 62 | 20 | 14 | 6 |
| 54 | 85 | 79 | 92 | 64 | 33 | 21 | 7 |
| 55 | 90 | 80 | 96 | 68 | 45 | 27 | 8 |
| 58 | 91 | 82 | 97 | 80 | 60 | 33 | 13 |
| 64 | 4403 | 86 | 99 | 83 | 61 | 36 | 14 |
| 67 | 5 | 90 | 5403 | 88 | 64 | 39 | 29 |
| 69 | 7 | 91 | 7 | 95 | 72 | 40 | 32 |
| 72 | 8 | 4901 | 10 | 96 | 81 | 58 | 36 |
| 76 | 12 | 7 | 13 | 5907 | 83 | 55 | 40 |
| 81 | 14 | 13 | 20 | 11 | 88 | 60 | 44 |
| 95 | 15 | 20 | 21 | 13 | 90 | 64 | 46 |
| 3900 | 16 | 22 | 24 | 15 | 6500 | 72 | 47 |
| 4 | 19 | 25 | 31 | 16 | 1 | 74 | 51 |
| 6 | 22 | 28 | 34 | 20 | 2 | 80 | 52 |
| 12 | 25 | 29 | 38 | 24 | 3 | 84 | 53 |
| 18 | 39 | 31 | 45 | 26 | 9 | 85 | 56 |
| 19 | 49 | 34 | 47 | 32 | 10 | 88 | 57 |
| 34 | 51 | 35 | 49 | 39 | 14 | 89 | 59 |
| 38 | 53 | 43 | 53 | 40 | 26 | 94 | 61 |
| 40 | 56 | 45 | 55 | 54 | 27 | 95 | 62 |
| 43 | 57 | 48 | 59 | 61 | 31 | 98 | 69 |
| 44 | 59 | 49 | 62 | 64 | 34 | 7600 | 71 |
| 52 | 62 | 52 | 63 | 65 | 38 | 3 | 74 |
| 55 | 63 | 58 | 64 | 66 | 39 | 6 | 75 |
| 65 | 64 | 60 | 67 | 67 | 43 | 11 | 81 |
| 69 | 67 | 62 | 68 | 68 | 47 | 16 | 85 |
| 71 | 69 | 69 | 76 | 70 | 51 | 17 | 89 |
| 81 | 71 | 72 | 77 | 74 | 52 | 21 | 90 |
| 86 | 78 | 74 | 79 | 79 | 53 | 23 | 93 |
| 93 | 83 | 79 | 81 | 83 | 54 | 26 | 97 |
| 96 | 85 | 82 | 88 | 84 | 55 | 33 | 98 |
| 97 | 87 | 84 | 92 | 86 | 66 | 34 | 7500 |
| 98 | 90 | 87 | 94 | 92 | 68 | 35 | 8 |
| 4002 | 93 | 93 | 5502 | 6001 | 69 | 46 | 9 |
| 3 | 4500 | 96 | 6 | 5 | 72 | 49 | 24 |

[*The remainder of the Prizes in our next.*]

The Prizes will be paid on application.

WILLIAM HODGSON, Treasurer.

### SECOND CLASS.

| | | | | *Dols.* | | *Dols.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize | of | 1000 | is | | 1000 |
| 2 | | | 300 | are | | 600 |
| 8 | | | 100 | | | 800 |
| 6 | | | 50 | | | 300 |
| 16 | | | 30 | | | 300 |
| 20 | | | 20 | | | 400 |
| 50 | | | 10 | | | 500 |
| 100 | | | 6 | | | 600 |
| 500 | | | 4 | | | 2000 |
| | | | Last drawn Blank, | | | 500 |
| 2000 | | | 3 Dols. to be paid in Tickets of 3d Class, | | | 6000 |
| 2692 | Prizes, | | | | | 12,500 |
| 5308 | Blanks. | | | Deduction, | | 3500 |
| 8000 | Tickets at 2 Dols. each. | | | | | 16,000 |

On the 20th of August next will be Rented, for one, two or three years, to the highest Bidder,

The noted FARM called GISBOROUGH, lying at the mouth of the Eastern Branch, opposite to the Federal City. The dwelling-house, and out-houses, are sufficient for the accommodation of a large family. The soil is well adapted to every kind of crop.—Five Hands will be let with the farm, and some stock left on it.

JOHN ADDISON, jun.

Prince-George's County, Maryland, June 22, 1791. 100—t. f.

## HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has opened a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT, in that large and convenient Brick-House, on the ferry side, in *George Town*, formerly occupied by Colonel CHARLES BEATTY. Having laid in an assortment of the best Liquors, with all other necessaries, and engaged good and obliging attendants, he flatters himself with giving satisfaction to all who may honour him with their custom. Travellers will find, at this house, every conveniency for themselves, with good hay, oats and stabling, or pasture, for their horses.

He also informs the Public, that he has rented the FERRY between *George-Town* and *Alexandria*, and supplied it with a number of good boats, and attentive sober boatmen; and, as boats are constantly kept on each side of the ferry, passengers will not be delayed on either side, but be taken over with the greatest safety and despatch.

DAVID GEDDES.

*George Town, June 24, 1791.* 101—6w.

## Thirty Shillings Reward.

RAN AWAY from me, on Thursday last, *a light-coloured Mulatto*, named STREPHON, the same fellow who was tried, convicted and punished here about six weeks ago; this is his second elopement since that time: The clothes he had when he went off, were an oznaburg shirt and trowsers, and a grey woollen short jacket without sleeves; though from his numerous acquaintance he possibly got a change. He is remarkably stout and well-looking, about 21 years of age, and is acquainted with the town and country round it.—I will give *Thirty Shillings*, including what the law allows, to any person who will either deliver him to me, or secure him in any gaol so that I may get him. JOHN POTTS, jun.

Alexandria, July 16, 1791. 104—3w.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 12th instant, *a Mulatto Man* named SPENCER, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, straight and well made, has a scar upon his right or left leg, occasioned by a burn, and a red spot about the size of a bit just below his right ear, is broad faced, has a staring look, large eyes, has very little beard, but some appearance of whiskers.—As to his apparel he had a great variety, but I only know the following, viz. one whited brown linen coat, a white jacket and ditto breeches, and a white shirt. As the cause of his running away was the attempting a rape upon the body of a white woman, I hope that the good people of this state will exert themselves in apprehending him, so that he may be brought to justice. As a further inducement, I will give the above reward to any person that may seize him if out of this county, and secure him in any gaol.

THOMAS FITZHUGH.

N. B. I forewarn all masters of vessels from harbouring said fellow at their peril.

*Fauquier County, July 13, 1791.* 104—3w.

THE subscriber, having concluded to settle in this Town with his family, and commence the practice of *Physic, Surgery*, and *Midwifery*, respectfully begs leave to offer himself a candidate for the favour and patronage of it's inhabitants.—The poor will ever find him ready to assist them *gratis*. He has taken lodgings at the house of Mrs. HANNAH.

STEPHEN COOKE.

*Alexandria, July 20, 1791.* 104—3w.

☞ BURLINGTON HAMS, Molasses in Hogsheads and Tierces, Loaf Sugar in Barrels, Cheese, Pork and Beef in Barrels, Anchors and Hausers, Sewing-Twine, Russia Canvas, &c. just received, and for Sale, by

JOHN MURRAY & CO.

Alexandria, June 30, 1791. 101—t. f.

☞ The Law for the Regulation of Seamen for Sale at this Office.

## *Public Sale.*

On Monday the 8th day of August next, at 4 o'Clock in the afternoon,

WILL BE SOLD,

On the premises, to the highest bidder, for *Cash only*,

THAT valuable HOUSE and LOT, situated in the Town of Alexandria, fronting on Prince-Street, opposite to Mr. *Patrick Murray's*, late the property of *William Eichenbrode*, being the same house and lot which the said *Eichenbrode* and Wife, by deed of the 20th of July, 1790, conveyed unto *Korn & Weismiller*. A good title and immediate possession will be given, by JOHN KORN, and JACOB WEISMILLER.

Alexandria, July 26, 1791. 105—tds.

*George Town, July 16, 1791.*

The Ship GEORGE, Capt. WILDS, a fine new Boston-built Ship, is now loading at this place with tobacco, on liberty of consignment to any Merchant in London. She has three fourths of her cargo already engaged, and will certainly sail by the 15th day of August next. Any person inclinable to ship, may know the terms by applying to Mr. JONATHAN SWIFT, at Alexandria; or WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

104—3w

## LAND FOR SALE,

*On Tuesday the 16th of August, being the 2d day of the Court, the subscriber will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at Mr. Wise's Tavern, the following* PIECES *of* LAND, *viz.*

THAT Tract on which he has lived for several years, lying on Holmes's Run, 4 miles from Alexandria, containing about 60 acres; 30 of which are excellent meadow-ground, in good order, well inclosed, and divided with ditches and post and rail fence.—The buildings are a frame dwelling-house, 31 by 21, neatly finished, a frame kitchen, barn that will contain 8 tons of hay and 20 horses or horned cattle, and a well of excellent water near the house. This place commands an elegant prospect, and every advantage that can render it desirable and profitable. There are about 10 acres of a sheep-walk, equal to any in the county.

One other tract, adjoining the above, containing about 250 acres, which will be divided into three lots, one of them of about 18 acres, all low land, with the creek running through it. This piece would make a handsome addition to the above-mentioned tract. The terms will be one fourth in hand; one fourth in six months; one fourth in 12; and the remainder in 18 months from the day of sale. Bond and approved security will be required. I would give a bargain to any person that would purchase the whole, on paying half the purchase-money. The subscriber will shew the land or plat to any person desirous of viewing them.

He has also for sale, low for ready money, a stout, likely NEGRO FELLOW, 20 years of age, well acquainted with farming.

Wm. BIRD.

Alexandria, July 14, 1791. 103—5w.

## FOR SALE,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, lying in Fairfax County, Virginia, on the head of Difficult-Run, within 18 miles of Alexandria, 16 of George-Town, and 12 of the Little Falls of Patowmack, convenient to several good Grist-Mills. This tract of land contains 110 acres by patent; about one half of it is cleared, and under good fencing, and will produce every kind of grain or tobacco equal to any land in this part of the country. There are on it a dwelling-house, kitchen, dairy, and corn house; 200 bearing apple-trees, and about the same number of peach-trees, and cherry-trees, of different kinds.

Also, one TRACT of LEASED LAND, in Loudoun County, near Amos Fox's Mill, about 2 miles from the former, containing 270 acres, in good order for cropping and farming. There are on it a good dwelling-house, with a stone chimney, and divided into convenient rooms above and below stairs, a good barn, or tobacco-house. This lease is for three lives, and all the persons living; subject to an annual rent of Five Pounds.—Any person, or persons, inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, living in Fairfax County. JAMES WREN.

April 30, 1791. 93—tf. t. f.

## FLOUR-INSPECTION.

Alexandria, July 19, 1791.

THE Subscriber having, with much regret, observed that many of those who bring or send Flour to this Market, do not attend to that part of the law which, through the channel of this Paper, has been by him repeatedly pointed out to them, so far as relates to the size and manner of branding the barrels—he is now under the necessity of declaring, in the most positive terms, that hereafter all such casks, as well as brands, as shall not be conformable to the strictest letter of the law, will, and must, be condemned; and, in order that none may plead ignorance, he annexes the necessary directions to be followed, to guard against any loss which may arise from the above causes:—The cask must be 27 inches in length, 17½ inches in diameter, branded with the miller's name and 196 on the head.

ALEXANDER SMITH, *Inspector.*

104—3w.

Alexandria: Printed by Hanson and Bond.